GROWTH OF CALIFORNIA.

ASSESSORS' FIGURES-FREIGHT SHIPMENTS -RAILROAD SCHEMES-SOCIAL

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12 .- The reports from the assessors of the various counties of California show a remarkable increase in property values in nearly every county; the total increase for the State reaching \$132,000,000. Of all the counties Los Angeles stands first on the list with an increase of \$55,000,000 over last year, a gain of nearly 147 per cent. A certain portion of this is fictitious, representing the speculative values of a big boom in real estate, but the major part stands for solid improvement, which no collapse of the present insane gambling in corner lots can affect. The next county on the list is San Bernardino, with a gain of nearly \$8,000,000, or 97 per cent. San Diego has had 88 per cent of increase and Santa Barbara 75 per cent. Many of the northern counties show gains of from 10 to 25 per cent, while only about a half-dozen ola mining counties show a marked decrease. San Francisco County shows an increase of nearly \$22,000,000. The assessment roll of the city for this year is as follows: Personal property, \$60,368,428; improved real estate, \$191,594,045; total, \$251,962,473.

There is little to record in the wheat situation. No business has been done this week except a few small sales. The Exchange has been closed and its expected active trading will not begin before next Wednesday or Thursday, when the new rules will have been adopted.

Overland freight shipments for July, the returns of which have just come in, show an increase of 3,000,000 pounds over the previous mouth. The local shipments were 32,748 310 pounds, of which nearly 7,000,000 pounds were green fruit. This has been the heaviest month this year with the single exception of the month of March. The shipments of green fruit, especially from Sacramento, are inereasing every week. When this season's peach crop comes in the shipments promise to be the heaviest on record despite the stift overland rates. All who have sent fruit East this year have received good returns.

The Chinese Consulate in this city will soon oe moved to the old Pioche mansion on Stockton-st. near Sacramento. This fine building remained vacant for many years after its owner, the wealthy French banker, was found dead in bed with a ball through his head, tired by his own hand. The house used to stand in a good neighborhood, but Chinese shauties have gradually clustered about it and for several years it has been used as a lying-in hos-

There has been some talk of removing the Mer. captile Library from its present quarters in Bushst. to the first floor of the new Union Club Building at Post and Stockton sts. The large rental demanded made this removal impossible. It is probable, however, that the Mercantile and Mechanics' Libraries will be moved before long.

A good deal of gossip has been caused in railroad circles by the sudden appearance here of four men prominently identified with the Atchison road. As sou as they reached the city they held a consultation with I. H. Woodward, the agent of the soon as they reached the city tasy non a tion with J. H. Woodward, the agent of the Wabash, who has bouded several terminal points in Alameda County within a tew years and who is Vabash, who has conduct seem years and who is dameda County within a tew years and who is inderstood to be working to secure depot facilities

Successful experiments have been made here with Successful experiments have been made here with a new marine compass, which shows none of the ordinary deflection of the needle. It was also proved by thorough tests that the compass had no "heeling error" and was not hable to what sailors call "running crazy." The inventor claims that he has centralized and neutralized the magnetism of a ship in stopping directly under a compass card, a feat which has never before been performed.

Professor Homer B. Sprague, who was forced to resign from the presidency of Mills College for Women, across the bay from San Francisce, has written a letter to the present head of the college, Dr. C. C. Stratton, threatening that unless he retires from his present position certain scandalous charges brought against him by a woman while he was preaching in Oregon will be revived. Stratton's triends declare that he was acquitted of these charges in a formal trial. Sprague is still here declared in Shakespearian lectures from time to time. He had a fine opportunity at Mills College, but his desire to "run" things led to his downfall.

The peculiar case of old Mrs. Moore at Woodland has been settled by the courts in her favor. Mrs. Moore is a woman of sixty-five with grown children, who recently conceived the idea of marrying a young man of twenty-seven named Black. Of course her relatives were disgusted, and as she has considerable property they adopted the curious expedient of obtaining an injunction restraining her form marrying on the ground of mental incapacity. has considerable property they adopted the curious expedient of obtaining an injunction restraining her from marrying on the ground of mental incaracity. A trial occurred and she proved that she was same.

A trial occurred and she proved that she was same. With the writer, who happened to drop mot the following the injunction and this rew The Judge dissolved the injunction, and the story of January and May was ended with mar-

James C. Flood, the bonanza millionaire, has James C. Flood, the benanza millionaire, has been in bad health for months. He is suffering from Bright's disease and from gout of the eye. The two, combined with great auxiety over the wheat deal that has ended so disastrously for himself and Mackay, have reduced his strength, and his physicians have recommended him to go to Carisbad. It is expected that he will soon set out on the journey.

The engagement is announced of Lieutenant Alexander, of the Army, and Miss Lent, daughter of William M. Lent, the mining capitalist, now living in New-York. Both are now visiting in this

The Rev. John P. Newman and wife are guests of nator Stanford during their stay here. Dr. New-in has preached and lectured to large abdiences. A reception was given at the Stanford mansion on Nob Hill in his honor, at which about one hundred guests were present.

CHICAGO'S BIG TELESCOPE.

BIG ORGAN - ASSESSMENT - CROP REPORT TRICKS-THEATRICAL. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE]

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The great telescope which be, longed to the ill-fated Chicago University will probably go to the university at Evanston, instead of Lake Forest, It was determined at a meeting of the Chicago Astronomical Society on Wednesday night to accept the offer for the removal of the society's telescope and other apparatus to Evanston unless the sum of \$25,000 is pro. ded by citizens for the construction of an observatory here before October 1.

It is claimed that the new Auditorium Building will contain the largest organ in America. The plan submitted specifies among other thinge 100 speaking and 40 mechanical stops. 6,000 pipes and four manuals. The instrument will consist of six distinct organs. It will have all modern appliances, among other things electric action and an echo organ. It will take from eighteen months to two years to build and will cost about \$30,000

According to the report of the County Assessors, the total assessment of the property in Illinois for 1887 does not materially differ from that of 1886. The total last year was \$726,178,132 and for this year it is \$726,138,163, and yet there is an increase in several counties of the State to the amount of \$10,440,528 and a decrease in certain other counties to the amount of \$10,440,497.

There has been additional evidence this week that the

twenty-four hours before it was made public.

The Madison Square Company and "The Arabian Nights" have had things all their own way in the theatrical inse this week. One after another the important down-town theatres have closed their deors for repairs or for other rea-ons, until MoVicker's and the Chicago Opera House alone remain open. Generally the summer theatrical season in Chicago is a profitable one and heretofore the Madison Square Company as well as Mr. Daly's could always rely on a successful summer season in Chicago. But this year the prolonged hot weather has altered this and neither of the New-York companies more than covered expenses here. It is generally conceded that the spectacle of "Aladdin" has been the only money-making attraction of the summer.

TORN BY CONFLICTING EMOTIONS.

Fifthere was a bit of mental struggle the other day at an Italian fruit stand in Twenty-third st., as fine in its way as Caesar's passage of the Rubicon. A dirty-looking Italian had just opened business on the curb, and was sorting and resorting his stock of black-streaked bananas. He had got them finally into two piles and had stuck a greasy hand-post sign into each, "Two for Five" printed on the first, and "Three for Five " on the second. single banans lay between the piles, and the Italian fondled it gravely, patting it now to one pile, now to the other and every time lifting it back gently to the middle. Once it lay for ten seconds on the " Two for Five " pile, and a sort of chuckle gurgled up from the dirty owner's

throat. Then his conscience smote him, and the fruit went back to its old resting place. For another ten seconds the straggler joined the "Three for Five" ranks. Then it looked so tempting a bait for the economical and so far outshone its haifrotten companions that the thrifty Neapolitan hurried it high-priced corner. Several passers-by looked at the blacker pile and shrugged their shouldes. The equivocal piece of fruit came back once more to the cheaper quarters. There were no customers for awhile is

and the Italian's face changed every moment with his and the Italian's face changed every moment with his struggling passions.

His eagerness for a bargain got en top, and the banana settled finally on the "Three for Five "heap. It hadn't been there two minutes, however, when a small messenger boy came lagging along and brought out, his capital for an investment. He had only 2 cents and wanted one banana. So he had to take a three-for-five and grabbed at once for the latest accession. The Italian look the money, but his heart sank to his boots. A droom thick enough to out with the trait knife settled on his face, and he multiered some operatic oaths in talian. There never was a more pathetic picture of nental misery. It was ten minutes before the poor capolitan recovered from the shock. Then he put the hid on his track and trundled it off. He had made up his nind evidently that that part of Twenty-third-st, was condoord.

GREASY JOE'S STRANGE TIPPLE.

A THIRST FOR CRUDE PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12. - A wonderful individual exists in this city. He is "Greasy Joe" Wheian, who is distinguished from the common herd by his unconappetite for petroleum, which he deinks as On the corner of Pean-ave, and many men do whishey. Twelfth-st, there stands a crazy-looking two-tors' building occupied by one J. Gatens, a purchaser and repairer of oil barrels. To this establishment whole wagon loads of barrels are brought daily, and it is an important part of Mr. Gatons's business to collect the oil which remains—sometimes in pretty targe quantities—in the bottom of the barrels, and dispose of it afterwards perhaps to the very individuals through whose hands it has passed once before. Until re-cently the presiding genius of Gatens's "barrel shop" was "Greasy Joe," A red-nosed, Hear-eyed, grizzled ough-bearded, stoop-shouldered, goblin-like four feet and a half of bone, muscle and grease; such is Joe. He is ugliness personified. Black, slimy crude petroleum is as grateful to his abnormal stomach as ambrostal nectar to the palates of the gods. "It's as good as whiskey. If not better," he is wont to say, and to see him toss off a cupful, roll it about in his outh. like choice old port, and let it trickle down his throat with evident gusto, one cannot belp being convinced that he actually relishes the stuff. The process by which Joe became inured to the

ractice of oil drinking was an easy and natural one. Three-fourths of his days were spent in Gatens's re-pair shop, the atmosphere of which smells like the combined odors of a dozen refineries. With the exption of tools and paint there was nothing about him but oil. The erude liquid, thick and slimy, had oaked through and through the moor; it trickled down the walls and dripped lazily from the ceiling. became saturated with it until it appeared to soce from every pore of his body, and permented his clothing so theroughly that the application of a match would have sent him heavenward in an instant. Thus it was that he came to be known as "Greasy loe," an epithet which will undoubtedly stick to him to his dying day. Joe's fellow laborers in the work of draining, mending, cleaning and putting new hoops on the barrels brought to his employer's establishment, held it as a sacred article of faith that crude oil is a Did one of them take cold? A glassful of petroleum two or three times a day would fix him up as sound as a dollar. Somebody's liver was dis ordered. Out came the crude oil, and a couple of swallows restored the troublesome organ to its normal condition. Thus, too, with rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cramps and the whole category of ills that flesh is helr to. Joe, when still in his apprentice ship, became a firm believer in the curative properties of oil and, in course of time, came to look upon it as a comforting and agreeable beverage. For a long time he did his oil-tippling in the strictest secrecy; but one day, for the gratification of a group of small boys, he publicly tossed off a goblet of the fluid, and did it with such unmistakable relish that the youngsters were stricken with fear and looked upon him as a minion of the Evil One.

Thenceforth Joe's reputation was made. Strangers

in the neighborhood were invited to feast their eyes upon him, with the whispered Information: "He drinks oil." Common, every-day whiskey drinkers regarded him with reverence as a being whose capacity had wonderfully outstripped their own. In fact, Jocame to be treated as a rara avis, and was by many considered as much an honor to Twelfth-st. vicinity as the Sphinx and the Pyramids are to In very truth as time passed on he became Egypt. as impenetrable as the one and as difficult of access as the other. There are some men in this world who cannot endure to be famous. "Greasy Joe" is one of cannot endure to be famous. "Greasy See is the orthem. He never coveted the admiration or the dread
or his fellows, and when he resided that such was his
portion, his spirit rose in revolt. One day, about a
mount ago, he was missed from his accustomed hands.
It was a nine days wousier waither Joe had becomen
himself. From thought that he had gone to the oil
regions, there to pilea his tent beside a well and pasthe remainder of his days in one long and criestial
petroleum debauch. Others hinted during that he
had been carried off by spontaneous combission.
Everybody said: "I told you so and laid clim to
having arways thought that Joe would come to a barend some of these days. But in course of time the
end some of these days. But in course of time the
end would himself reappeared and toos up his quarters end some of these days. But in course of time the individual himself reappeared and toos up his quarters at a Twenthest boarding house, and it has since been ascertained that he is working for the Allegheny

with the writer, who happened to drop into the barrol shop in quest of information. Davy was inclined to be twitturn and clearly did not care to give away any of the screets of the profession. "Drink off," said he in answer to a Pracing question, "why has, I drink off. Not much of it though, I only arrink it when I'm not feeln' well, an' then it's the bose, I tell you. Did Joe drink it! Why, yes, he drank it. Much! How do I know! I never seed him drink what you'd call heavy, but he always took some when he felt bad."

"He felt bad pretty often, didn't he!"
"None o' your business," arctorted Bavy tragratously, "I tell you, trough, said he, brightening up as he changed the subject, "oil is immense for sick folks. It's the oily faling in this herry world that 'il cure consumption an' all them disclose that docors can't do nothing with. I seen it myself when I was in the oil regions. Women an' men used to come there dyin' by mehes an' after drinkin' their checks, an' they went home with him' new insides, good for twenty years to come. Just wait a minute. You're lookin' paie. Fill fill you up a hottle, an' you can zake it lome an' cure yourself. If there's anything wrong with you." With fervent protestations of gratitude the reporter declined the bottle, bid Favy addeu and departed, filled with astonishment at the catalogue of virtues so exhibiting that Mother Earth harbors in her bosom.

A leading physician of Fittsburg was called upon and he said; "Crude perroleum, or when it is not obtainable, the refined article as used in common

Mother Earth harbors in her bosom.

A leading physician of Fittsburg was called upon and he said: "Crude petroloum, or when it is not obtainable, the refined article as used in common house lamps, is commonly used in cases of sore throat, when the fitted souked in flannel is wrapped around the neck. In some cases great irritation has resulted, the skin coming off in patches and causing much agony to the patient. This is the work of parents which we are frequently called upon to remedy. Another common use of petroleum is the rubbing of joints in rhounatism."

"Is the internal use of petroleum ever recommended by physicians!"

"is the internal use of petroleum ever recommended by physicians?"

"The fluid is not, but pellets of petroleum 'mass,' as it is called in the drug trade, are often taken for lung troubles. This 'mass' is the residue of refining, and its use as a medicine is more popular in the oil regions of northwestern Pennsylvania than in any other locality. There physicians frequentity recommend its use and seem to have great faith in its curative qualities. I have no personal knowledge that it has ever given relief."

For ten or fifteen years previous to the introduction of petroleum as an article of commerce, which began with the great oil excitement which broke out in this State in 1860, "Rock oil," as it was then called, was described as a panaeea for almost every ill. It was used both internally and externally and was put up in two-ounce vials, which sold at from twenty-five to fifty cents each. The oil was obtained in a most primitive fashion. It was gathered from creeks and springs by the aid of blankets. The oil floated on the surface and was absorbed by blankets laid on the stream. The blankets were then wrung over a tub or bucket.

Weshington Dispatch to The Indianapolis Journal.

Next Monday will be the anniversary of one of the most remarkable military trials ever recorded in this or any other country. Twenty-four years ago there were imprisoned in the old tobacco Warehouse in Richmond, Enowin as Libby prison, a party of United States discers. Some were of the regular service, some of the volunteer army. Among them was General Straight, an Indianian. At that time he had planned a wholesale escape from prison, the capture of the guard and the battery outside the walls, and the subsequent release of the prisoners on Bell isle, just across the river. The plan further contemplated the burning of Richmond and the staying of the officials of the confederate government. There were but nine officers in the plot and the prospects were that it would be successful. But one of the officers betrayed the scheme and the piot was nipped in the bud. The traitor was known and Straight insisted that he should be tried by a court-martial composed of the regular officers in the prison. The court was organized in regular form. During the entire proceedings, which lasted but a few minutes, Straight was busy making a piece of rope out of some pieces of calico. When a verifier had been decided upon he said: "Gentlemen. you have found the prisoner guitty, and of course there can be but one sentence, that of death. I will execute the sentence."

Among the party was an officer of one of the cavalry regiments named Louis. Thompson. He said that A UNIQUE COURT-MARTIAL.

there can be but one sentence, that of death. I will execute the sentence."

Among the party was an officer of one of the cavalry regiments named Louis Thompson. He said that while the accused was undoubtedly guilty, the court was not a legal one and that it could not enforce its sentences. If the traitor was hanged his executioners would be guilty of murder. He proposed that the record of the court be keep until one of the party escaped, when it should be sent to Washington. He would not allow the man to be hanged and would sit up all night with him to protect him if necessary. Straight was determined that the sentence of the court should be carried out, and swore that he would hang the villain down the hatchway. But Thompson sat by his side all night and saved his life. The following day he was removed from the quarters which he by his side all night and saved his life. The following day he was removed from the quarters which he
had occupied, and shortly afterward he was released.
The record of the ourt was subsequently forwarded to
Mashington, and Secretary Stanton caused him to be
dismissed from the service. He was afterward
restored by Andrew Johnson, and is said to be still in
the service. Those who know of the incident will not
tell his name. Thompson was killed in one of Custer's
Indian campaigns. The only other of the party who
is known to be still in the service is a cavalry officer
named Hamilton, who is on a frontier post.

ELECTORAL REFORM.

MR. A. T. RICE'S PLAN FOR THE PREVEN-TION OF BRIBERY.

A PROPOSED LAW TO PROMOTE OPEN NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE AND PROVIDE GREATER SE-CURITY FOR THE SECRECY OF THE BALLOT.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE happened to meet Mr. Ailea Thorndike Rice. Editor of "The North American Review," for the first time since Captain "Mike" Cregan at a recent meeting of his "boys" had threatened to appeal from the vote which dis placed him from his position as Captain of the XVIth Assembly District because of his disloyalty to the party when Mr. Rice contested that district at the last election as the regular Republican candidate. The reporter referred to Mr. hice's successful contest with "the Captain" for reform in the administration of the party, and asked him what impelled him to take such a determined stand against the management-or mismanagement-of his canvass in the XVith District.

Mr. Rice - Well, mainly a desire to put a stop to such practices, and to exhibit both to my party and the public an example of the methods by which under the present imperiect electoral system the majority is en juggled out of its legitimate representation, and also to show that an uncompromising fight within the party can effect some reform in making it masars to betray public trasts. We have abolished negro slavery—even "The Evening Post" has discovered that fact, and near the time have fact-and now the time has come to abolish pelitical knavery. Reporter.—What do you mean by that term !

Mr. Rice -I me in by "knavery" those methods which result in thwarting the will of the majority at the polls, perverting the spirit and intent of the Constitution, enormously augmenting the expeases of government and belitting the good name of our American institutions. And yet, although no one denies this evil in the discussion of it, the same hope-le s spirit prevails quite generally—almost universaly -that once characterized the "deplorers" of slavery. We ought not to "deplore" knavery, but to abelish it-root, trunk, branches and leaves, without pity and without compromise. Knavery, as represented by "Halls" and the established methods of conducting elections, appears to be so strong and so inseparably intertwined with our city machinery that the most estinable sitizens seem to have despaired of exposing it effectively, far less of killing it. I have always held that such timblity was tolly, and, naturally, I was not prepared to sobmit to the knavery by which was defrauded of a scat in Congress by one

of its own elected officers.

Reporter. - But you received the cardial support and concerned—I mean all the reputable Republican managers - in your recent effort to punish the offenders in

our case ! Mr. Rice.-That is undoubtedly true; no one can be more alive to recognize the fact than I am. On all sides we received the strongest and most encouraging support. Nothing could give a better proof of the wholesome reaction of public opinion and of the existence of a deep-rooted belief that the time has come to do something effective to put an end to such iniquities. I en years ago this would not have happened, perhaps. len years ago this would not have happened, perhaps And it is time. It has simply came to this alternative in our politics: "Is the majority or the minority to elect our representatives!" From many causes, I am sorry to say, I believe that, as a rule, in our large cities, our representatives are often elected by a

Reporter. -- And is there no efficient remedy for this perversion of Republican methods! Must a fight such as you made have to be made by every candidate when he has been cheated? In that case the outlook is not encouraging. For very few men have either the spirit or the inclination to fight the knaves in their own party as you have done; and sometimes when they have both the will and wish they have not the means or support. Have you no radical-real per-manent, legal remedy to propose !

Mr. Bice. - Most certainly there is a remedy for this evil as for every other evil wrought by inadequate Whoever studies the subject, right here in New-York, discovers as soon as he has tearned the methods of some of our self-styled "practical" poli-ticians, that the evils complained of chiefly result from inadequate legislation.

Reporter .- Please explain. Mr. Rice.-The power of organized kanvery in our city polities comes chiefly from two sources - first, our present methods of nomination; and second our present method of balloting and the attendant personal expenses of a canvass.

Reporter. - What objection is there to our system of commuting candidates !
Mr. Rice. - Nominations by primaries are admirably therefore—as those facts are well known—useless to appeal to peaceful citizens to attend the primaries; they refuse to go, as a rule, atter one vieit to these pandemoniums of the roughs, where neither variamentary law nor any pretence of order is observed.

Now, all reform of our city polities must begin here; for, no matter how much polities might be purified.

Mr. Rice.—This method incorporated in the bill is therefore -as these facts are well known-useless to they refuse to go, as a rule, after one vieit to these pandemoniums of the roughs, where neither variamentary law nor any pretence of order is observed. elsewhere (even if pribary and false returns were rendered impossible, just so long as the power of nominating unworthy candidates is left in the hands of the controller of the primaries, just so long no progress r so effective progress-will have been made,

Reporter.-Excuse me, Mr. Kice, these are import ant and interesting facts, but still they are generali ties; have you any practical substitute to propose for our present system of nominations and of for obviating the need of large expenditures by candidates!

Mr. Rice.-Certainly, but which question do you want me to answer first !

Reporter.-Well, how, for example, would you avoid personal disbursements by the candidates?

Mr. Rice.—Simply by making it a public charge. It would then be done both cheaper and befter. The expenses, for example, of a Congressional election in a metropolitan district are now so great that it is impossible for any person but a man of means to be a can dilate unless supplied with tunds from outside sources. Honest poor men are now in our cities vi-tually made inelizible as representatives of the people. Unneceselection. It is not the working people who "advance" or who can advance these sums; although, vance" or who can advance these sums; although, when corrupt men are thus elected, it is they in the end who foot all tae bills, in the form of increased taxation, direct or indirect.

Reporter .- Well, Mr. Rice, your statements are ticiau." which your Cantain Cregans won t admit you to be, will meet all you say by Tweed's insolent question when he was confronted by proofs of his guilt—"What are you going to do about it!" Have you any legislative remedy clearly outlined in your

lay the law down indexibly. It you will call at my house I will show you what the French term project of law," the rough draft of a bill which I hope to see presented in some torm or other in the Legislature. Such a bill will in my judgment provide a complete remedy for existing evils and defisiences of legislation on all electoral matters. I shall give you a copy of it if you care to make it serve as a basis of discussion; for no one desires to see such a measure passed into law until it is thoroughly discussed and digested, so that, when enacted, it may be rigidly enforced and have the popular support. While I have no special desire that this bill, precisely in the form in which drafted, should become a law, still I do believe that this or some kindred law would free New-York from the administration of the corrupt element in our city

Rice at his residence in Washington Square and obtained from him the following draft of a bill to amend existing laws relating to elections :

AN ACT TO PROMOTE OPEN NOMINATIONS TO OFFICE, and

provide greater security for the secrecy of the ballot.

The people of the state of New-York, represented in Scuare and Assembly, the shade of New-York, represented in Scuare and Assembly, the shade at the secret of the state of the state of the secret o

Non. Sec. III—At the time of the registration each citizen registrated shall be requested to designate such of the persons so recommended as he may wish to put in nomination for the offices to be filled. offices to be filled.

Sec. IV—It any person shall be thus designated by one-tenth of the persons registered at the last election, his name, shall be placed upon the list of candidates whose expenses for election are to be borne by the county as hereinatter men-

tioned.

Sec. V.—In the event of death after nonination any cardidate receiving one-tenth of the indorsement given to the deceased candidate shall, if practically within the power of the registering officers, sep seed upon the list of regular candidates. dates.

Sec. VI—The registering efficies shall propose suitable hallots in the form now required by law, containing the names of the persons thus nominated, and shall furnish these hallots in sufficient numbers to serve all the voters of the six

ha tota in ambient matter that the election.

See, Vil-The expense of printing these talluts and of providing solving places for their distribution, and persons to distribute them, shall be borne by the country as other expenses of the election are now borne.

Sec. VIII-1 The ballots shall be upon white paper without any impression or mark to distribute the one from an authorized. without any impression or mark to distinguish one from an other except as librein expressly authorized.

2. Every ballot shall have a caption, but such caption shall be printed in one straight one in black tak with pile type of the size generally known as "Great Primer Roman Condensel Capitals." There shall be as many ballots as there are offices to be filled and the names of all candidates for the same effice shall be upon one ballot. Each ballot must be stracked to a

atub or counterfoil, and the face of the ballot must be in the following form, vis.;

No.
Stub or counterfoil.

1. A. B. of

The counterfoil is
to have a number
to correspond
with that on the
back of the bal-City. City. 1. E. F. of St. or Ave. City. lot.

The form on the back of the ballet must be in the following form, viz.

No. Election for

After reading the bilt the reporter asked:
"Will this bill entirely abolish city primaries!" Mr. Rice.-What the bill would certainly do would be to give any stated number of citizens the legal power to secure the nomination of an honest and competent candidate in their district or ward without encountering the noisy perils of the primaries. It will niterly destroy the usefulness, to corrupt aspirants for office, ot "roughs" and "beelers," who now too often lawlessly control the primaries by caballing and terrorism. It you want as illustration of the trickery by which primaries are controlled, read the testimony before the committee appointed to investigate the last primary election in the XVIth Assembly District. Enough dead men were proven-not to have voted, of course, but to have been voted for-on that occasion

to elect the minority ticket! Reporter. - But would not the expense of paying for the New York city elections be a heavy burden on the city !

Mr. Rice.—At a rough guess I should say that \$100,000 to \$150,000 would cover the entire expenses. But, until you take money out of politics—as is already done in other countries—the nower of "Halls" and "combines" will remain unshaken, be Rice .- At a rough guess I should say that cause-note this fact-the existing law provides no egal means for carrying out its own provisions. It tacitly assumes the existence of independent organizations for that purpose and thereby prolongs their existence. The fact that the old Halls have been held together from year to year by the conesive power of public plunder gives them decided advantage over any new organization, which must necessarily be nominating candidates!

Mr. Rice.—Nominations by primaries are admirably adapted for rural communities where the town meeting still exists—where everybody knows his neighbor—but, as applied to a great city it too often proves a scheme to grant a monopoly of nominations to the unscrupnious, lawless and criminal classes. It is therefore—as these facts are well known—useless to body of workers and watchers. In the interest of the

Mr. Rice.—This method incorporated in the bill is not mine, nor is it an untried one. It was first introduced in Australia and from there was adopted by the Canadian provinces and in the British islands. The plan is to have the names of all the candidates for an office printed—at public, not party or individual expense—on the same ballot, and for the voter to indicate his choice by a cross placed opposite the name of the candidate he prefers, or by crasare of the rejected candidates. This method insures genuine secrecy of voting and it takes away the temptation for briting voters.

voters.

Reporter.— How?

Mr. Rice.—Because no man and no machine will bribe voters, as I remarked before, when they have no guarantes that the purchased vote will be delivered. I am told that in Navada is a law intended solely to avoid "personal difficulties" near the bailot box, providing that no one not actually intending at the moment to cast a vote shall be permitted to approach nearer than fifty feet from the bailot box. One result of this law was most enexpected. The authors of the bill discovered -I trust not to their disguat—that they had practically abolished bribery by this single provise! It was found that no politician would spend a dollar in bribing voters after that law went into operation, because he was unable to have ocular demonstration of the good faith of the person whom he might otherwise have been willing to hribe. Now, genine secrecy—such as this bill provides for—would ce a death-blow to corruption on the part of local political managers. They would not buy good's that they could not see delivered. Secrecy of baileting is essential to purity of, election, for it alone effectually prevents trands, bribery and terrorism.

Reporter.—Then in your opinion our present system of voting is not a secret one?

Mr. Rice.—Nominally, yea; practical politician who glories in the lact that he is a "practical politician who glories in the lact that he is a "practical politician who glories in the lact that he is a "practical politician who glories in the lact that he is a "practical politician and with much carrestness that it could easily be done—at a cost of \$5 a vote. "We hire Democrats by the day," he said, "as workers for us—men who can be influenced. We psy them \$5 a day for their work in advance. The first thing we do with them is to see that they go up to the box and vote for our man; after that we soldom look after them any more; they usually turn up in the policy station next morning!"

Reporter.—And your plan would make such bribery impossible!

Mr. Rice.—Yes, absolutely; for I jepeat, witho

-Yes, absolutely; for I repeat, without the Mr. Rice.—Yes, absolutely; for I repeat, without the power of knowing how such voices were cast, such corrupt bargains as these would be impossible; for it is literally true that no. "practical" politici in would trust the men whom he can "induence" in this way any turther than he could see them.

Reporter.—Have you spoken with any other public men about your proposed bill!

Reporter.—Have you spoken with any other public men about your proposed bill!

Mr. Rice.—Yes, and as I regard it as in no sense a partisan measure but wholly in the interest of the public good, I have spoken with leading representatives of the Republican and Democratic parties. Some of the most eminest Democrats in this city as well as the property of the rest cache. Republicans tavor such a measure, and Mr. George also expresses himself as keenly in tavor of it. Hou-est and well-informed leaders of all parties knew the need of some such action and ap prove of its principle

need of some such action and as prove of the Peterson and purposes.

Reporter.—Would you apply your bill to national elections throughout the country?

Mr. Rice.—Decidedly, if it were possible and if Congress can be induced to take action in the matter, there is no reason why it should not be dode.

Reporter.—But would it be within the power of Congress to legislate for the whole country in this matter?

Mr. Rice.-Yes; but I think it is not generally known to be the case. You will find that the Consti-tution provides for this very action and outs it in the power of Congress to legislate moon it. Reporter.—Then why would it not be better to draw a bill for Congressional action instead of for the Mr. Rice.—Because I think that reform, like charity, should begin at home.

To see ourselves as there are us."

ew women want to appear sick, and yet how many we se
h pain written on every feature, who have been sufferin
months from female weakless, and who could easily cur
macives by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescrip tion," to be found at any drug store. The vente Privarial Preservation for weak backs, nervous and nearly leading at the feature of the relations of diseases known as "female comparata." Hims trated large freatise on diseases of women, with most successful composed set it technical sent for privarial to the stands. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Maia d., Buffalo, N. Y.

Thomas Carryle,
the great Scotch author, suffered all his life with dispepsia,
which make his lown life miserable and caused his best and
trues friends not a little pair lecture of his feeffulness,
pystepsia generally arises from disease of the liver, and as
Dr. Pierce's "Gorden Medical Inscorery "curres all diseases
of this great claud, it follows that while all cannot be Carlylas, even with drapopsia, all can be free from the unitary
while enulating his virtues.

Unequalted-Dr. Sace's Catarra Remedy.

THE ADIRONDACKS.

MANY GUESTS AT BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE. SCHROON LAKE ALSO ENJOYING A FINE SEASON-

LIST OF ARRIVALS. BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, Aug. 13.-The Adirondack landlord who does not frequently hunt for one more co during this present month of August is not enjoying as good a season as his neighbors are enjoying. The report of guests turned away comes from all parts of the mountains, and the traveller who meditates an Adirondack trip during August or early September had better make re of his quarters in advance, or he will find himself endeavoring to extract alleged comfort from an abbre viated cot in the parlor or revelling in the joys of a night in the billiard room. Here at Blue Mountain Lake the conditions are not the same as at other mountain resorts. The Prospect House is a wonderful establishment for the region. Imagine a great hotel that would do credit to Saratoga, with electric lights, elevators, and colored servants in uniform, set down in wilderness eighteen hundred feet above the sea and thirty miles from a railroad, and you have the Prospect House Blue Mountain Lake. The hotel accommodates several hundred, yet through August and far into September the

house will be crowded. Across the lake the new Holland House is approaching completion and will be entirely furnished by Octo-ber 1. The building is four stories in height and will has been unfinished, Mr. John Holland has entertained a jolly company in his cottages during the entire season. On that side of the lake tennis has been the chief amuse ment, S. J. Walker, of Chicago, and Mr. Farrand, of Princeton, being the victors.

Bive Mountain and neighboring lakes are notable for the large number of camps and cottages that dot their shores, the St. Regis lakes alone competing with them in number. Many of these summer homes are models of rustic elegance and taste. On Racquette Lake a dainty islands, and each Sunday services are held there which the worshippers attend, not in carriages, but canoes.

An interesting story is told as happening last month to the Adirondacy resorts. Her class of small boys were struggling with verses from the Bible, and one of them read with painful deliberation, "And Zacharias went up into the temple to burn insects." In the pause of aston

read with painful deliberation, "And Zacharias went up into the temple to burn insects." In the pause of asion ishment that ensued a small hand went up: "Teacher!" "What is it, Thomas!" "Was he a goin! to make a smudge to keep the black flies often the Temple f" At Schroon Lake the season has thus far been excellent. The Leland House is entertaining a jolly company, who are enjoying the delights of that miniature Lake to the utmost. A fair has been held during the past week for the benefit of the Episcopal Church. A committee of ladies—Miss I. Nichols, Miss Thorpe and Miss Yerzens—had the matter in charge and a large sum was netted.

Among the recent arrivals at the Prospect House, Blue Mountain Lake, are these, from New-York—U. S. Grant and family, Dr. and Mrs. R. R. Booth, Thomas A. Yocum, W. A. Sanford, A. E. Stillman, James H. Bailey and wife, A. B. Tappan, Mrs. James F. Lonnox and daughter, H. Suydam and daughter, George M. Dillos, F. Hamilton and wife, A. M. Wallace. From Brooklyn—D. S. Quimby, A. P. Quimby, F. G. Spencer and party, E. B. Green, G. W. Keep and wife, A. L. Furnald, William H. Frothingham, Charles H. Buchanan and wife, L. W. He and wife, W. G. Cook and wife. From Philadelphia—T. C. Durant, H. Lippincott, J. L. Guil and wife, J. W. Pile and wife, Charles M. Swain and family, H. C. Butcher and family, Mrs. C. Lippincott and family. Joseph T. Fage and wife, Judge Simonton, Mrs. N. W. Maxwell, H. B. Brown and wife. W. H. Nowbold and family, Teron Chicago—Frank W. Wilson and family, C. W. Van Kirk and family, Mrs. C. H. Keene, C. J. Blair and family, W. F. Blair and family. From New-Jersey—W. R. Clarkson, E. G. Hopper, James Chittick, Mrs. J. A. Hopper and daughter, W. Ripley, Mrs. W. Burritt, H. W. Fowler and wife. A. G. Hopper, W. R. Clarkson, E. G. Hopper, James Chittick, Mrs. J. A. Hopper and daughter, W. Ripley, Mrs. C. Allen and wife, Alisa weaking, D. M. Lash. From Brooklyn—R. C. Allen and wife, Miss Dar, Miss Clara Wilson, D. M. Lash. From Brooklyn—R. C. Allen and wife, Miss Alcee Gurney

THE CATSKILLS.

PLEASURE-SEEKERS BY THE RIVER AND AMONG THE MOUNTAINS. HOTELS ALL WELL FILLED-NUMEROUS ENTER-

TAINMENTS-PERSONAL

CATSKILL, Aug. 13-This is an attractive village when the population is largely augmented by numerous visit-ors, who add materially to its social life and business traffic. In winter, previous to the West Shore Railway, the town was practically asleep for two or three months. But now it is building up rapidly in the vicinity of the West Shore station, and the people are more independent of the summer-boarding business. The number of visitors staying in and about the village is gradually growing less perhaps each year as the railway facilities to the mountains proper become greater and more expeditious, and yet there are many hundreds here scattered among The Prospect Park Hotel on the high river bank is the largest resort below the mountains. Its front river view is magnificent, while the mountains loom up grand ly in the rear. The park surrounding the house is large and handsomely kept. Judge Marcus Beach, of Jersey City, is summering here with his wife; he is one of the original stockholders of this resort and a native of the mountains. Mr. Bagley is the genial ex-Congressman of this District. He says he has been practically out of politics of late years, but he does not know how soon he

may drop into it again.

The Grant House, on Jefferson Heights, is having a ine run of business this season, and Mr. Tupper seems pleased with the prospect ahead.

The Summit Hill House seems to be overrun. It presents the novelty of graded entertainment. A visitor may pay from \$4 to \$6 a week, and have severely plain meals and a very small room, with the privilege of going to a village restaurant for a square meal occasionally; or he may pay a higher rate and fare better. He has three or four grades to select from.

The warmer weather of the last few days adds to the

pleasures of mountain life, and the landlords continue in excellent humor. The arrivals of the week have been very large at all points, especially to-day. Departures ntinue to be more than replaced by new comers, and vacant rooms are now at a premium almost everywhere.

The mammoth Kaaterskill resort is now crowded with

greats. A look in its vast dining-hall at the dinner hour is an interesting sight at this season and the scene on the beautiful plaza in front of the house to-night is an animated and brilliant spectacle. Senator Stockton, of New-Jersey, is there with his family. Attorney-General O'Brien and family, of Watertown, are there for the month. J. Emien Smith and wife, of Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, and Frank Thomson, vice-president of the Pennsylvania Raliroad, and sons, are also there. Senator James Otis, of Bellport, L. I., arrived with a tally-ho party from Monday, his daughter being with him. Among the many social events that are being arranged at the Kaaterskill is a testimonial ball in behalf of Adam Jakob, the efficient

and popular orchestra leader here.

George Simpson, the Grace Church tenor, New-York, is summering with his sister at the Banker House, Griffin's Corners. Ex-vice-president Keppler, of the N. Y. Stock Exchange, is also there with his family.

Dr. E. Fisher is at the Grand. Henry M. Knox and family, of St. Paul, Minn., are expected there August and the first part of September. Mrs. C. E. Lommat, of Bostou, is here for August with a party of five ladies. Mrs. W. G. Rose, of Brooklyn, with her family, have rooms from now on through September. An-thony Wallack, wife and brother will arrive on Monday for their fourth season at the Grand. Dr. Wakelee, Edttor of London Life, also comes on Monday with his wife and private secretary. James M. Wilson and sister, of New-York, are also looked for Mouday. James Main and family are here for August. F. L. Ames, of New-York, came to-day. Edward Pabian, the elecutionist, has Wednesday evening at the Grand for an estertain-

Colonel J. Q. Hoyt gave a stereopticon exhibition "Around the World in Eighty Minutes" in the Prospect Park parlors, on Thursday night.

A party of Tanauxe Fresh-Air children is breathin; the pure mountain air and rolling on the grass at Rox-

bury.
Governor Hill's private secretary, T. W. Alcott, is resting at Grifflin's Corners with his wife.
A concert and hop are the social events which are agitating the Lexington guests for Tuesday night.
The four days' tenns tournament at the Breeze Lawn was the excitement in the Hunter region this week.
Among guests at the Grampian are Samuel Milikeh and family, Plaintield; Colonel M. Doubleday, Mrs. John T. Moore and son, New-York; Mrs. E. G. Moss, Orange. Orange.
The attractive cottages of the Fleischmann family, of

The attractive cottages of the Fielschmann tannly, or Vienna Bakery fame, near Griffin's Corners, are much admired. They have invested about \$100,000 there and are continuing improvements.
The tenuls to-mannent which began at the Grand yesterlay and continues to-day has been highly enjoyed by the guests. The young Yale editor there intimates that the dining-room claims his presence twenty-seven times per wook. One gets a hig appetite on Summit Mountain.

twenty-seven times per week. One gets a big appetite on Summit Mountain.

The Laurel House at the Falls is now reported full. The season opened there rather late this year, guests coming in slowly at first.

Eeth the Houston and Tannersville regions are now swarming with visitors and many a cot will be sold and taken down for the first time there to night.

All the late trains to-night, both here and on the Ulster and belaware were loaded with visitors.

Among latest arrivals in the range the following are registered:

BEAUTIFUL HANDS.

POINTS OF BEAUTY IN THE HAND DE NOTING GENTLE BIRTH.

Ancient and Modern Methods of Beauti-

fying the Hands.

"IN FAITH, 'TIS A FAIR HAND!"

-[Merchant of Vimice. It was Lord Byron who declared nothing more distinctive of gentle birth than the hand, and that it is almost the only sign of blood which aristocracy can generate; although the poet's prejudices may have been strengthened by the as-surance that All Pacha would have known him anywhere

for a great personage by the smallness of his hands shape, color, and texture are points of even greater mo-ment; and, despite the poet, care can generate these points equally with aristocracy. Antony's friend tells of the sliken touches of the nower-soft hands of Cleopatra's gentles women. "I take thy hand, this hand, as sort as dove's down, and as white," says the lover of Perdita. And Tene nyson paints Aphrodite " with rosy, slender fingers." The had formulas reducing the hand's outlines to rule but we recognize leveliness without formula, where the wrist is slender, the shape long and narrow, the skin white and soft, and the finger-tip rosy and taper. Gower sums in

When she weaved the sleided silk,

With fingers long, small, white as milk."

Most of this loveliness can be cultivated by daily use of fit toflet appliances, especially of any ointment or delicate so p that quickens the pores and the oil-glands, thus secur-

ing whiteness and elasticity, and destroying discolorations.

The shape of the hand is always characteristic. Levater told Goethe that passing the velvet bag during the offertory. in church, looking only at the hands, he became convinced of the individuality of each giver. In Titian's portrait of Paul IV., the talon-like ingers could belong to no other than a grasping old man. And from the hand that Vandyka loved to paint, a dreamer might reconstruct the whole nature of the idle court of the Stewarts, as Cuvier or Agassiz could give us the creature from the bone, the fish from the scale. From this idea hay risen the science of palmistry, which prenounces the tance finger-end to be the idealist's, and insecarable from high development.

The Koman woman, who never wore a give, knew well the wide of the hand, as an adjunct of beauty, whether

the value of the hand as an adjunct of beauty, whether displayed on harp or fute or in that gesticulation of which Closes spoke as the subtle devices of the fingers, which Ovid forbade to thick fingers, and which was carried to the extent of making pantomime a language taught by masters. Great actresses use it as a volticle of expression,
Mrs. Siddons, studying the carved Egyptian gods, learned
that the arms hung by the sides and the hands clinched
told intense feeling, and Rachel in Phedre portrayed passionate self-control with the same gesture. If then such capacity siumber in the hand, it is fitting the hand should

be kept at its highest excellence.

The women in history famous for beautiful hands are few; idleness and luxury alone will not produce this beauty, and the medicinal soap that will produce it, by freeing and opening the vessels of the skin, is a modern invent.on. Yet Anne of Austria, who ruled France for her magnificent son, Louis Quatorze, and led great Ministers captive, did it with a hand so white that men were proud to kiss it; and Poppea held the heart of Nero through the enchantment of her hand, as Vivien with spell of waving hands bound Merlin in his forest sleep. But in poetry, the lovely hand it always beckoning. How exquisite is legends; and how fendly Romeo sighs over the white won der of dear Juliet's hand! What jewels send their glitter down the ages from these beautiful hands. Who, looking at Darnley's still treasured trothing with Mary, Queen of Scots, does not see the ghostly fingers that interchanged it, or at sight of the blue enamel and onyx, which the dying Essex scnt Elizateth, does not shape from its ashes again that long hand of the Virgin Queen, who, when Kaleigh wrote with his ring on the window-pane, "Fain would I climb, yet fear I to fall," answered with her diamond signet, " If thy neart fall thee, climb not at all !"

mond signet, "If the near fail thee, climb not at all!"

It is ungracious to speak of beautiful hands to those
whose hands are disfigured by roughness and vulgar redness, chops and fissures, thickened and scaly skin, shapeless nails, painful finger ends and unsightly stains, unless prepared to suggest relief or prevention. But in days
when everything resolves itself into advertisement, one
fears the charge of undue preference or gratuitous notice is
making such suggestions. Yet among the various nostrums used none have yet been found satisfactory, for giverine has proved a positive injury, since, with its affinity for moisture, it dries rather than mollifies. Palmoff, which enters into most French cosmetic soaps, is so castly decomposed as to be dangerous; tar is sufficiently irritating to create curaneous diseases; the various brane are trivial, encumber juice is nonsensical as June dew, and a mond emulsion has proved a delusion; most if not all known mixtures are either inert or own their activity to the disguised presence of mercury or other mineral poisons. In fact, the only trustworthy purifier and beautifier of the skin, tested by every resource of science and practice, has proved to be the Cuticura Medicated Toilet Soup. This marvellous skin beautifier, and toilet, bath and nursery sanative contains, in modified form, the medicinal properties is absolutely free from any corrosive or dangerous substance poisonous or irritating e'ements, destroys scales, redness and tan, and with its own delicious odor imparts a velvety surface and shell-like transparency. Purifying the pores secreates eczema, rashes and inflammations, and is thus a preventive of all eruptions, blotches and sores, while its continuous action on the natural subricators of the skin, aided by occasional use of Cuticura itself, keeps the surface soft, flexible and in the pure and perfect that of Under its effect the working girl's hands, or those accus-tomed to roughening acids, or to the handling of arsenic-stsined paper, may become and remain smooth and fair, and while its use is a luxury, it is still so potent that one marvels if Lady Macbeth would have cried out, "Not all the perfumes of Arabia will sweeten this little hand," had she known in her day of the virtue and strength and sweet

and wife, William Leonard and wife, M. J. Henry, F. A. Conkling, Mrs. Marshall Barber, M. H. Hoffman and wife, Harry B. Herts, Miss Beardsley, R. H. Davis and wife, Harry B. Herts, Miss Beardsley, R. H. Davis and wife, M. Merves, E. O. Keyes and family, E. J. King, jr., Eliza Eaunes, Mrs. A. B. Claffin, the Rev. D. H. Martin, Alno Pell and wife, A. Whitehead, Mrs. H. B. Herts, Mrs. Murtha and danghters, the Misses Isherwood, S. Merrifield, R. W. Bain and wife, T. Leeds Waters, E. K. Cowing, Dr. J. P. Tuttle, the Rev. Dr. E. H. Kettell and wife, Dr. Willy Meyer, T. H. Merriman and wife, J. H. Crossman and wife, Mrs. S. J. Cornell, New-York; B. F. Isherwood, W. E. Brown and family, Miss K. Hennessy, the Misses, Hagerty, J. H. Hart and family, Mrs. T. L. Cuyler, David Nichols and family, F. L. Mathew and family, J. M. Jarvie Brooklyn.

Laurel House, —C. J. Connelly, Katie Follis, Mrs. L. M. Stantrose, Mary McDonaid, James Whiteside, H. Loeb and family, M. Blum and family, R. Andrews and family, S. Kretz and family, James French and family, Charles W. Lawrence, H. Walterman and family, Judge E. More, Mrs. Dowling, Mrs. Barry, James G. DuBois, Saer Stroheim, A. C. Kenealy, Marion Campbell, Miss M. M. Craig, H. H. Hunter, Carrie Hunter, F. W. Schultze, F. E. Ulrich, Miss J. J. O'Connor, David E. O'Connor, Etta Baldwin, James Fox, H. Woermes and family, George W. Galinger and family, H. R. Mooney and family, Louise Lissils, W. J. Campbell, R. J. Devlin, C. V. Austin and family, H. R. Mooney and family, Louise Lissils, W. J. Campbell, R. J. Devlin, C. V. Austin and family, H. R. Mooney and family, J. Mendel and wife, Mrs. H. J. Swellon, A. & Wray, A. J. A. Callaghan, Miss Brize, Dr. C. L. Van Orden and family, the Misses E. and A. Campbell, Mrs. J. S. Nelson and daughter, Mrs. J. A. Hardie, Miss E. Perkins, Mrs. R. A. Halliday, F. R. MoDermott, A. Wiggins and wife, V. S. Curtis, of Brooklyn.

PLEASANT DAYS AT COOPERSTOWN

Cooperstown, N. Y., Aug. 13 .- The weather has been unsettled the greater part of the week, but it seems in u wise to have affected the pleasures of the summer vif itors on the shores of the Otsego. Dinner and evening parties combined with music, dancing and theatricals have been sufficiently numerous and pleasant to "drive Cooperstown is, if possible, more delightfut in storing than in pleasant weather. However, it is well to have the rain now, as the chances for a pleasant September great month at Cooperstown.

Cooperstown will have its usual tennis tournament this summer. Instead, however, of it being as usual under the charge of the cottagers, the guests of the Cooper House will have the supervision of the matter and the games will be played on the Cooper House The tournament will begin on the 17th and

continue three days. Mrs. Carter and daughter, of " Holt-Averill," have returned from the seashore.

The well-known Harvard Quartet will give a concerhere on Tuesday evening, coming down from Richfield

for that purpose.

The Rev. Dr. Hutchins, of Brooklyn, occupied the pulpit of the Methodist Church here Sunday morn

The Rev. Dr. Hutchins, of Brooklyn, occupied to pulpit of the Methodist Church here Sunday morning.

Miss Grace King and Mr. F. Savile, of New-Orleans, are the guests of Mr. E. B. Steers.

The Rev. P. A. H. Brown, of New-York, officiated in the Episcopal Church here Sunday. Mr. Brown was at one time rector of the clarch.

A party from "Lakelands," consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Schnyler B. Steers, Miss I. Fill, Miss G. King, Miss M. Steers, Miss Stevens and J. Q. and H. I. Savile made at excursion to Sharon Springs the early part of the week.

W. H. McCollin, the blind humorist, gave an entertainment at the Cooper House on Mohday evening.

Mr. Henry Savile, of Nottingham, England, is a guest of Mr. Schayler B. Steers at "Lakelands."

Judge Cloveland, of Cleveland, Ohto, is a guest of Mrs. J. R. A. Carter at "Holt Averill."

Judge R. R. Nelson, of St. Paul, Minn., is in town.

Arrivais at the Cooper House for the week inclusion of the New-York—Mr. and Mrs. Tailman, Miss L. M. Habings, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Jacobus, John M. Jacobus, Mrs. Ida Jacobus, Mrs. Ida Jacobus, Mrs. Ida Jacobus, Mrs. Ida Jacobus, Mrs. Constock, Mrs. K. G. Budd, John Bright Stevens; from Montrose, N. J. Colonel L. M. Wallace, Mrs. L. M. Wallace; from Broshlyn—George J. Collier, James Jyn—George J. Collier, James Jyn—George J. Collier, James Jyn—George J. Collier, James J. Rapelyca and wife, Miss Collins; from Boston—W. H. Zenn; from Sugar Grove, Penn. —W. H. McCollin